

WEYLER IS THE MAN

Who Succeeds Campos in Command of the Spanish Troops.

ANNOUNCED FROM MADRID

The Constitution's Special Correspondent on the Situation.

THE SPANISH TROOPS ARE DESERTING

Many of Them Have Gone Over to the Insurgents and Are Demons as Fighters.

Havana, Cuba, January 19.—(Special to The Constitution).—General Weyler has been appointed to succeed General Campos. General Suarez Valdez is second in command. This is the official information received here today from Madrid.

General Weyler will sail from Barcelona for this island next Saturday.

Hundreds of refugees are going to the United States for protection. Three hundred have engaged passage on the steamer Olivette, which leaves tomorrow morning.

Weyler will undoubtedly deal severely with the insurgents and their sympathizers and a feeling of terror exists among the latter.

The Spaniards are now busily engaged in attempting to draw the color line against General Macco, although for ten years past his color has not been an obstacle to his carrying a commanding officer's baton in a neighboring Spanish-American republic.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 20, 1896.

The Gold and Greenback Premium.

The government, owing to the manipulation of its finances in the interest of those who have gold to invest or to sell, is very rapidly approaching the point of the suspension of gold payments. As a matter of fact, gold payments have already been practically suspended everywhere in the United States except at the treasury department in Washington and at the subtreasury in New York.

In other words, we have all the evil effects that might be expected to follow a suspension of gold payments, with none of the good results. The contraction of our currency is as great now in effect as if every dollar of gold had been taken out of the country and carried to Europe. The business of the country has not, as yet, felt the most serious results of this contraction, but they will be felt in due time unless the treasury itself concludes to carry out the law and pay out silver on equal terms with gold.

The difficulty now is even more serious than the exportation of all our gold would be. The premium of one-half and three-quarters of one per cent that holders of gold demand for that metal has caused a similar premium to appear on the legal tender notes, so that the actual contraction of the currency is more than quadruple what it would be if only gold had disappeared from circulation.

We have, therefore, the queer spectacle of a paper currency, practically redeemable, held at a premium over all other forms of money except gold. The fact that there is a premium now on gold and greenbacks, thus causing both to be hoarded in the banks, is the direct result of the reckless mismanagement of the people's treasury. The greenbacks bear the same premium as gold because, under the ruling by which the law is violated, Mr. Cleveland holds that greenbacks are not redeemable in coin at the option of the government, but redeemable in gold at the option of the creditor.

Naturally, therefore, as the greenbacks can be used to draw gold from the treasury, whenever the metropolitan banks desire to force a bond issue, or to frighten the government into supporting the demand they make on congress, there is as keen a demand for them as there is for gold. Consequently they bear the same premium as gold bears, and are hoarded by the metropolitan banks with as much eagerness. The country banks, which follow those of New York with as it were their eyes shut and their mouths open, have made haste to follow suit. In this instance it is their right if not their duty to do so. They are as much entitled to the profits of a premium on their gold and greenbacks as the metropolitan banks.

But observe the wreck, ruin and confusion that the greed of the money power has brought on the country. In the midst of the panic of 1893, brought on by the sudden and unexpected slump in values and prices due to the fall in the value of silver when the mints of India were closed to its free coinage, the money power and its agents said that the remedy for the trouble was the suppression of all financial legislation by the democratic party except the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The money power, through its editors and agents, declared that this repeal would bring about good times and restore prosperity in all branches of business. The spokesmen of the president declared that it was the first step toward bimetalism. Mr. Voorhees talked vociferously about this, declaring that the democrats would make up their minds to take this first step, the second step would be the restoration of silver.

We have seen what the solemn declarations of the money power have amounted to. We have had astonishing and cumulative evidence of how little the renowned financiers of New York understood the situation. They pledged their judgment and their experience on the declaration that unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would restore the prosperity of the country. They called on all the bankers and experts that they could muster in Europe and America to witness that unconditional repeal was the only remedy for our financial troubles, and that it would be all-sufficient.

In the light of subsequent events, the verdict of the people, as well as that of history, must be that the financial leaders who set up unconditional repeal as

a remedy are either the most ignorant men that ever had a voice in affairs, or the craftiest set of hypocrites that the greed of money ever produced. For unconditional repeal was not only no remedy, but it actually made the situation more acute. It precipitated a fresh panic, and created wider havoc by another confiscation of values and prices.

From the disasters of that remedy there has been some reaction; but not much. All that has occurred is that the business men and producers of the country have been compelled, by employing the most extraordinary economy, to adjust themselves to the chronic disaster that the British gold standard has wrought. Compared with the prosperity of a few years ago the conditions of affairs now must strike any sensible man as intolerable and not to be endured. And the trouble is that the situation must inevitably grow worse. We have not as yet felt all the evil effects of gold monometallism. Other disasters more direful than any we have yet experienced are in reserve for us under the British system. We shall begin to get a taste of these when the money power succeeds in retreating our paper currency until it can actually be redeemed with the small stock of available gold in this country.

The British Flying Squadron.

Only a few days ago our newspapers discussed England's flying squadron, and predicted its movements. It was said that the fleet would overawe Germany, and it was also suggested that it would go to Venezuela.

To everybody's surprise, the squadron will go to the Bermudas. The St. Louis Republic says so.

The Republic comments the exertion of horse power in the American reception of Salisbury's "magnanimity" remarks, made through The London Chronicle.

We took the liberty of asking whether the United States government realized that a squadron concentrated in English waters could be used against us as readily as against Germany.

All at once the rumor comes over the cables that the great squadron will rendezvous at the Bermudas.

If the rumor is verified it means that Salisbury is setting ready for quick work when the British guns are called upon.

The Bermudas are close to the United States and close to nothing else. The massing of a big fleet there could be interpreted only as recognition that war with the United States is within the range of probability.

And congress is talking, talking, talking. One thing is tolerably certain, and that is that we are in no fix to do anything about it. We cannot build fleets nor provide coast defenses in a few days. Fortunately, it is not likely that we shall need them. The British violate no law in massing a fleet at the Bermudas, and if they choose to sail their warships up and down our coasts they have the right to do it.

The flying squadron will not do us any harm.

The Cuban Outlook.

The specialists of our staff correspondent, Mr. P. J. Moran, who within the past few days have visited both the Spanish and Cuban camps, throw a flood of light upon the situation in Cuba.

It is now evident that Campos was recalled because he was too humane and too good a soldier to kill, plunder and burn indiscriminately. He has been sent to Spain in order to try a new commander who will slay and destroy everything in his path.

But we doubt whether this policy will be effective. In a short while the yellow fever season will begin in Cuba, and the Spaniards will fall victims to it in great numbers. During the spring and summer, between Gomez and the plague, the Spanish troops will hardly have a fighting chance.

The proposed change in the mode of warfare against the insurgents revives interest in the possible action of our government. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney are opposed to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans until it becomes absolutely certain that they will succeed. When we see that Cuba is bound to be free, and when the insurgents no longer need our aid, then they will probably favor belligerent recognition.

Possibly a campaign of butchery started by the new Spanish general will change the status at Washington. It would be disgraceful for us to quietly look on and permit the Spaniards to slaughter prisoners and women and children, and make no effort to stop such barbarities. We have already waited too long. In the old days our government very promptly recognized the struggling Mexican, Central and South American republics, and there is no good reason for making Cuba wait. Her cause deserves the sympathy of every true American.

Populism and Socialism.

Hon. Tom Watson sounds a note of alarm in a recent issue of his paper.

He has made the discovery that many so-called populists are really socialists of the Coxy brand, and it is a part of their policy to interfere with the property rights of their neighbors. The democrats do not suit Mr. Watson, and he threatens to retire from the party if the socialists become strong enough to control it. He claims that he has always been conservative in his ideas and methods, and declares that the government of Washington and Jefferson is good enough for him.

It is gratifying to find Mr. Watson speaking out in this fashion, and now that he plainly sees the drift of populism and is aware of the growing strength of the socialists, he should walk out of the third party and return to the democratic fold. The democrats who are most zealous and useful in the cause of genuine reform cannot afford to ally themselves with the socialists, who are rapidly taking possession of the populist camp. They will find no better place to work for their proposed reforms than inside of the democratic party.

It is a short-sighted policy on the part of a democrat to go into a third party in the hope of reforming the country all at once. When he finds the socialists in the majority among his new associates, the only thing for him to do is to cut loose from them and return to his old party. Democrats make mistakes and blunders, but after all, they are the party of the people, and

they have done more for popular rights than all the other organizations which have ever existed in this country.

Mr. Watson makes a very important admission when he calls attention to the growth of socialism in his party, and it is safe to say that it will cause the better class of populists to return to their old-time democratic faith. Conservative men in the populist party do not want to be identified with a party which is drifting into socialism and menacing the rights of every man who owns a home or any other class of property.

Bishop Haygood.

The death of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood removes from the Methodist denomination, and from religious and educational circles, one of the best and most useful men of our day.

The bishop was a strong man in the ministry, a successful educator, and a writer of great originality and power. He was a man of strong individuality, and his many admirable qualities of head and heart made him very popular throughout the country. His death is a great loss to the cause of religion and education, and thousands of our people will feel it as a personal bereavement.

He will be missed and mourned by many, for he was loved and honored as few men are, and his wisdom, goodness and learning made him an important factor in his state.

People who want to come south and grow up with the season should come now.

It will be a happy day for this country when Europe refuses to buy any more of our bonds.

It seems that General Campos is too kind-hearted to suit the Spaniards. They want to put a butcher in charge of Cuba.

Mrs. Victoria Guelph is evidently of the opinion that she has one grandson too many.

The people are paying a pretty heavy price for the luxury of "sound" money under the British gold standard.

Everybody seems to have forgotten that Editor Murat Halstead is something of a president maker.

Ben Foraker will meet Ben Tillman in the senate.

It is said that Benjamin Harrison is skipping about very lively in New York. That's where the only old chap does his courting. Oh, this cupid business!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In 1892 France sent to San Domingo an army of 50,000 men. They fought few battles, but yellow fever was more deadly than the sword. In four months 30,000 died of this disease, and in 1893 only 500 men returned to France. The Spanish army in Cuba seems to be sharing a similar fate.

No returns of deaths are published by Spain, but in Madagascar a better equipped French force has lost one-fourth of its number from disease. It would surprise no one if the Spanish loss in Cuba reached one-half of the total of 70,000 men sent to Cuba. It is this steady, persistent mortality which renders delay so fatal to Spanish hopes.

It is a serious come down from the spectacle of a British fleet in the Levant, ready to advance on Constantinople, to that of the queen seated at her writing desk composing an autograph letter to her good friend, the sultan, asking him if he will not be good enough to prevent the hideous outrages continually perpetrated in his domains. If the queen has written any sort of a letter to the sultan it is a confession that Great Britain is being humiliated by the sultan's attempt to secure peace in eastern Turkey, and that the sultan is not only master of the situation, in spite of the boasted concert of the powers, but is likely to remain in that position. How fat and misleading sound the pompous phrases in which Lord Salisbury, only a few weeks ago, predicted the speedy settlement of the Cuban question, because Great Britain and her allies were fully determined upon it.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

One of the Home Guard.

Far as near they're takin' war—
Trouble's what they're wishin';
Don't care what they're fightin' for—
Ruther go a-fishin'!

Don't care much for politics—
Fourth of July buntin';
Gits a feller in a fix—
Ruther go a-huntin'!

Let 'em rage from left to right—
Just the same old story;
Ruther dance away the night
Than fight all day for glory!

Here's the sunshine streamin' still;
Fields that's green with clover;
'Stead of climbin' up a hill,
Ruther roll all over.

—F. L. S.

A correspondent tells us of a Georgia town where it was impossible to get a twenty-dollar bill changed, and on that account he had to leave without paying his hotel bill. It struck him, however, that, according to his own statement, he has no cause in the world for complaint. Even if they couldn't change cars there, he's still a board bill ahead.

We find the following in a recent issue of Scribner's Magazine:

"You sang me a song,
'Twas the close of the year,
Sing again!
I cannot remember the name
Of the words."

'Tis the same
We listen to hear
When the windows are open in spring
And the air's full of birds.
One calls from the branch some sweet
thing,
And one sings on the wing
The refrain.

"You sang me a song,
My heart thrilled to hear
The refrain
Has run like a fillet of gold
Through the wood"

Of the dark days of the year,
Dark days of the year,
Tonight there's a year at its start,
All the birds are aloof.
Your eyes hold the sun for my part,
And the spring's in your heart.
Sing again!"

Some of these days, "when the mists are rolled away," we will understand that poem thoroughly; but not now—not now!

A Washington, Ga., lawyer caused a ripple of laughter in our city, there being by saying that it was "Easier for a rich man to go through the eye of a needle than for a camel to enter heaven."

Spring in Winter.

Be not deceived, frail violets,
When sunshine streameth bright
And coal bills cease to plague our peace,
And wraps are out of sight.

'Tis but a scheme the weather hath
To wake your wintry dream;
The sun may glow, but well we know
A blizzard's in each beam!

The exposition, as far as the beautiful buildings are concerned, is but a vanished dream. And thus it is, we build but to destroy.

We miss the lively street car schedules of the exposition; but still, we overtake a West Peachtree car every now and then.

WITHOUT CEREMONY

The Columbian Liberty Bell Finally Gets Away.

SOME OF ITS VICISSITUDES

The Southern Tour Abandoned for Lack of Funds and Patriotism. Bell Was in Hard Lines.

The Columbian liberty bell has been taken back to its home in Chicago.

It left Atlanta Thursday afternoon over the Western and Atlantic road for Chattanooga, thence to Nashville, and thence to the Windy City. There was no ceremony over the departure of this emblem of many nations. In fact, very few knew anything of its departure.

The Columbian bell was here all during the exposition. It was never fortunate enough, though, to have a permanent resting place or home located to it while in Atlanta.

After its arrival at the grounds it was shifted about from place to place and finally put under the big railroad shed, the car on which it was brought to Atlanta was its constant companion, since they did not part company until the morning.

It will be remembered that the Columbian liberty bell was brought to Atlanta while the exposition was in its prime. Along the route of the bell it was greeted with ovations and when it reached Atlanta the demonstration over it was a glorious climax of patriotic expression of ten thousand and more people. There was a time when events of an unusual character were succeeding each other with quick rapidity, some great and others greater. In the midst of demonstrations the bell was soon forgotten and practically left to its own devices. It soon became what is commonly known in slang vernacular as "a white elephant" on the hands of the exposition.

Mr. Knapp, the custodian of the bell, and others accompanying it, sought time and again to have the exposition people locate the bell permanently, but their efforts in that direction failed of success.

Just why this emblem of many nations came to Atlanta, the manner in which it was received and treated, the circumstances under which it was taken away, furnish data for a good story.

All are familiar with the history of the bell and what led to its being cast. It was cast in Chicago during the world's fair from coins and bric-a-brac and the like collected by a commission of ladies from the various nations represented throughout the world. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of the bell and four this country, the expenses to be met by patriotic subscription and contributions from the people; also by the sale of relics and money derived from advertisements printed in a pamphlet history of the bell, its purpose and the like. The exposition being on here, it was decided to bring it to Atlanta. Efforts were made to secure a certain amount of money from the exposition for the expense of its coming. This, however, was refused, but the bell was brought anyhow and was considered a concession and treated as such by the exposition officers. By means of contributions and the sale of the pamphlet history of the bell, the bell had to remain here up to a few days ago, and as to how it was finally taken back no one seems to have any definite information.

When the bell left Chicago it was expected to keep it here for several weeks, then continue on down through the south, relying chiefly on the patriotism of the people to sustain the expense incurred. So far as the transportation was concerned, no trouble would be had, since all of the roads over which the itinerary took the bell had free transportation. It was brought here under such a condition and was to return to Chicago finally under a like agreement, with one exception. That exception was between Atlanta and Birmingham, over which route charge was to be made. For some reason the southern trip was abandoned and the question arose how to get to the Louisville and Nashville road with the car bearing the bell. The Western and Atlantic road finally came to the rescue. It is said, and relieved the situation by taking the car to Nashville, where it was to be taken to the Louisville and Nashville road, which then conveyed it to Chicago, presumably.

It is stated by one who had a talk with Mr. Knapp before his departure that Mr. Knapp said that he thought it was best to get the bell back to Chicago and during the year would transfer it east, then across to England and to the continent, making a tour of the world. The object of such a tour will be to give the people of the various nations an opportunity of seeing the bell, which belongs partly to them, since they were equal sharers in the contributions which gave the bell back to its home.

The city had no official connection with the Columbian liberty bell.

GEN. C. A. EVANS YESTERDAY.

He Had a Full House at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Yesterday one of the most interesting services that have been held for some time at the Young Men's Christian Association hall was conducted by General Clement A. Evans, the honored Christian gentleman whom all Atlanta reverences and respects.

General Evans made a most thoughtful and forcible address, recommending young men not to leave the fold of their lives but to yield their wills in obedience to His. His talk made a good impression.

The hall was packed to overflowing. Among the musical features were vocal solo by H. A. Williams, of California, and selections by the Young Men's orchestra.

The young men's Bible class will meet this evening at 8:30 o'clock, at which all interested in Bible study are invited.

Thursday night there will be a special attraction at the hall. Mr. Edward P. Elliott, of Boston, will present his great lecture, "Dollars and Sense." "Dollars and Sense" was adapted from Nat Good-

win's great success, "The Gilded Fool," and offers a very fascinating and laughable story and one of absorbing interest. This will be the star attraction at the Young Men's Christian Association for a long while.

WITH THE POLICE.

WILL GATES MAY BE SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

Chief Connolly Is Having the Hacks and Cabs Inspected and a Better Service Will Result.

Will Gates, the crazy young negro who imagines his finger is filled with snakes, is locked up at police headquarters for safe keeping. He has picked a hole in one of the policemen's fingers in a bad condition, being swollen double its size. The attention of a doctor is necessary. The negro may be tried on a writ of lunacy before Ordway Calhoun and sent to the insane asylum. He has frequently been arrested on a lunacy charge, but always escaped the asylum by recovering his mind at the trial.

Car of Flour Robbed.

A box car of flour standing at the rear of Langston & Woodson's place was broken open Saturday night and robbed. The thieves carried away a considerable amount of flour, making a good haul. The police detected the burglary and are endeavoring to locate the guilty man or men.

Looking After Hacks.

Officer George Steint, of the police force, has been detailed by Chief Connolly to look after the hacks and cabs operated in the city. He will see that the city ordinances which the women used the knife and all of which will be stopped. The ordinance is a very strict regulating hacks and if enforced the service will be greatly benefited.

Three Women Locked Up.

Mattie Harris, Mary Jane Dixon and Annie Jackson, three celebrities in colored circles, are locked up at police headquarters, suspected of having slashed Alex Hill nearly to death Saturday night. It is not known which of the women used the knife and all of which will be stopped. The ordinance is a very strict regulating hacks and if enforced the service will be greatly benefited.

WANTED IN GRANTVILLE.

RICH MARTIN CAPTURED IN ATLANTA SATURDAY NIGHT.

He Is Charged with Burglarizing a Store in Grantville Recently—Compliments for Captain Moss.

Rich Martin, a desperate looking negro, is held at the station house for Grantville officers. He is wanted in that place for burglary. The negro was captured Saturday night by Officers W. F. Whitley and T. P. Taylor. He gave his name as Will Ellis, but is known to be Martin. The Grantville officers also reported that he had broken into Glenn Arnold's store at that place recently and stolen a big lot of goods. The police here have been looking for him several days.

Captain Moss Thanked.

The Atlanta police are still being praised for the splendid manner in which they cared for visitors to the exposition. Many have written letters of thanks to the members of the force in person and others have thanked Chief Connolly for services rendered by his men in the matter of direction as to boarding houses, hotels and other favors extended. The Progressive Age, a paper published at Scottsboro, Ala., contains a write-up of the exposition from the point of view of a visitor. It is said here that Moss several high compliments for favors extended herself and friends while in the city.

HOPES HE HAS YET.

Chief Joyner Thinks the Appropriation Will Yet Come.

At the last meeting of the finance committee of the city council, it was not granted the appropriation for the new engine house.

Captain Joyner was seen yesterday by a representative of the Constitution and asked what additions he would make to the department and what would be done with the apparatus at the exposition grounds.

"It will be impossible for me to make any additions to the department, as the expenses will eat up the appropriation. We will not be able to build the new engine house until we have the appropriation. I may be able to put the hook and ladder truck in engine house No. 4 by making a few changes in the house, but this is not at all certain and I may arrange it entirely different."

WILL SHARPTON'S INJURIES.

The Georgia Railroad Man Hurt Saturday Night Improving.

Will Sharpton, who was hurt in the Georgia railroad yard late Saturday night, was resting better last night. He was knocked from a box car step by a switchpost and seriously injured. Sharpton was sent to his home at 12 Fitzgerald street, where he is under the care of Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, the Georgia railroad surgeon. He will recover, being only painfully bruised and shaken up.

Mormonism in Another Shape.

Editor Constitution—"Consecutive Polygamy" is what Governor Brown called it. Your editorial and the extract from The New York Mercury strike upon a subject which should bring to the attention of every good citizen. The character of the frequent cases of divorce properly when you call it "mormonism." The proposition of The New York Mercury to employ a proctor is not a bad one, but I see a very much more effective method for preventing imposition on the courts in divorce cases.

The fundamental legal doctrine "that no man can take advantage of his own wrong" ought to be applied in divorce cases. If that were done no divorce could be given to a guilty party. If both were shown to be guilty neither could get a divorce from the bonds of matrimony. They might get a legal separation, but never a divorce absolute.

Our whole social fabric is poisoned by the deadly wounds which the family is constantly receiving in the divorce courts. Family ties are stronger and sweeter today in South Carolina, as a rule, than they are in any other state in the world.

J. L. D. HILLIER.

January 18, 1896.

Where's Willie Thomas?

Willie Thomas, a ten-year-old boy, ran away from the Home for the Friendless yesterday and had not been found last night. The police were asked to keep a lookout for him.

IT WAS A GOOD YEAR

And the Second Baptist Church of This City Enjoyed It.

DR. McDONALD ON THE WORK

And a Prosperous Year Is Anticipated by Every Member of the Large Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, did not sermonize his congregation yesterday morning.

But those who were present were happily and pleasantly entertained by the pastor's talk on the great work his church had accomplished and the work laid out for the year.

It might be called the annual meeting of the church.

At the meeting, however, the work of the church for the year 1895 was reviewed and the great work that was accomplished during that year was shown. Then the work for the present year was outlined and planned by the pastor and congregation.

The annual meetings of that church are always interesting, not alone on account of the fact that the church building is considered one of the handsomest structures and one of the best arranged of any in the city.

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At the meeting

TWAIN IN HIS YOUTH

An Antic Youngster Full of Sly and Amusing Pranks.

A BATCH OF NEW STORIES

Tom Sawyer's Cave a Reality—Spelling Down and Singing Geography—The Boots Mixed.

By Emile De Schelle.

Since Mark Twain said "The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain—and honor is a harder master than the law—it cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on the dollar and its debt is never outlaid," and straightway set about paying up his debts with his pen, the good people of the little town of Florida, Mo., where he was born, have been prouder of him than ever. The house of Samuel Langhorne Clemens's nativity was a 2-room log structure with weather boarding of black walnut—"altogether too mean a house for so great a man to be born in," as his mother remarked during her last illness, and half the old ladies in the town claim the honor of having put the first clothes on the infant prodigy.

Yet one of these same old ladies who knew him well as a child describes him as "an antic youngster, not over bright but full of sly pranks and funny ways." His mother was a superior and handsome woman, much given to dreamy speculations, and it is from her that the humorist inherited some of his most admirable qualities.

After the failure of the elder Clemens's scheme to render Salt River navigable the little inland town offered poor facilities for raising a family. Consequently in 1838 the children and their mother were transported in covered wagons to the flourishing Mississippi river town of Hannibal. Perhaps an hour after the family had departed, Mr. Donaldson, a neighbor, passing the deserted house, heard a most pitiful wailing from within. Dismounting, he pushed open the door and there sat little Sammie, too frightened to tell what was the matter. The mother's heart was touched at the little fellow's distress and, taking him on his own horse, he galloped at full speed after the departing family.

With the boy in his arms he soon overtook them, when the mother, whose forgetfulness was due to the fact that she had a sick baby to care for, remarked simply to her husband:

"Why, Mr. Clemens, we forgot Sammie!"

The boy, unnoticed in the hurry, had crept into the pantry and fallen asleep.

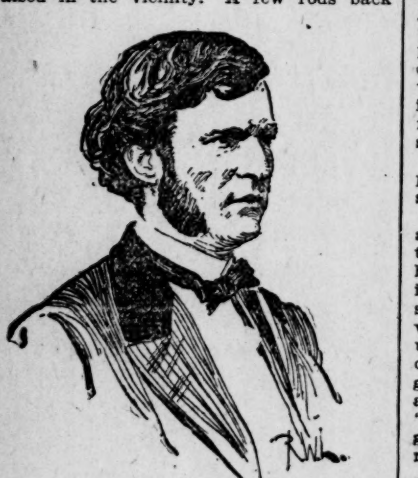
"Tom Sawyer's" Cave.

In many respects the town to which Judge Clemens removed his family was like most other western river towns, but it had one advantage that even yet distinguishes it from its sister cities—a special endowment of natural beauty. About the early home of Mark Twain were glens and cliffs, islands and caves that would foster the poetic spirit and imagination of any lad who would yield himself to their spell. How deeply these natural beauties were engraved on Mr. Clemens's mind his books, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," attest. Every rock, almost every tree, can still be identified. The Mississippi, that in the early days often attained a width of seven or eight miles, has become a very insignificant stream by comparison, but "Tom Sawyer's" island is still there.

The cave in whose dark alleys Tom and Becky wandered, despairing and starving, is still a place of interest for visitors. When Mark Twain had his little hero and heroine wander into a hitherto unknown part of the cave in which there were beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, those who knew the cave well said he had not only drawn on his imagination, but had made a gross geological error, as a formation of crystals in that rock was thought to be impossible.

However, in 1892, the theories of the geologists were disproved and the author of "Tom Sawyer" was vindicated by the discovery of the LeBaume cave, a southern branch of the Mark Twain cave that is a perfect Aladdin's palace from its splendid formations.

The town of Hannibal then contained only a few hundred inhabitants, its chief support being the trade in tobacco that was raised in the vicinity. A few rods back



MARK TWAIN AT THIRTY.

from high water mark Judge Clemens erected a neat two-story house, the first one of which the town could boast, and into this house a piano was brought for Miss Farnelle, Sam's oldest sister. For some time this instrument had undisputed sway in the town, but Miss Clemens obtained a music class and soon every girl whose father found the luxury with his means had a piano.

Sam Clemens in School.

The public school system had not yet found its way into Hannibal, and knowledge was dispensed on the subscription plan, in a one-room frame house, about six feet in dimensions. There the common English branches were taught, first by Miss Lucy Davis, and afterwards by John Dawson.

The relations between Miss Davis and young Sam Clemens were not the most harmonious, and to hear his side of the story one would infer that she was a very cross old maid, especially just after she had given him a "dressing down," with one of the hazel switches that grew in abundance all about the schoolhouse. Sam was, of course, always an antagonist, and every Friday afternoon there was a varied time spelling match and Samuel Clemens was usually "chooser" on one side, with one of the six fair maidens as his opponent. Although he was an exceptionally good speller, he always selected the most difficult words in the room, for the sake of being defeated by the girl he loved. Occasionally, instead of the spelling match, the monotony of Friday afternoon would be varied by singing geography. This was introduced into Hannibal by some sort of trav-

elling mountebank who had solicited pupils to learn geography by a patent process. He agreed to teach them the geography of the whole world in twelve lessons for the nominal fee of \$1 a lesson. The process was simply this: The pupils were seated on long benches, each one with an open atlas before him, and the teacher would begin to sing thus: "M-i-s-s-i-s-s-i-p-p-i-r-r-r-r-r," and all the pupils would join in the chorus. Then the teacher would sing over to the Missouri and treat it in the same manner. On these occasions Sam invariably forgot his atlas, and as a punishment would be compelled to look on with one of the girls. Then their heads would gravitate together and Sam would forget to sing, so great would be his bliss.

Young Sam as a Mimic.

Above his ambition to excel in his classes, there towered the ambition to become a circus actor and some of the exhibitions he was wont to give during "recess" for the benefit of his schoolmates were truly wonderful. He could walk further on his hands, jump higher and turn natter hand-springs than any of the other boys. At least such was the verdict of the girls to whom the contests were referred for decision.

He had the power of mimicry to a remarkable degree and his facial contortions were sometimes ludicrous in the extreme.



MARK TWAIN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The story is still told of how he one day entertained a crowd of boys with a description of a fight that occurred in front of his father's office, Frank Snyder, a worthy citizen, who was acting as foreman of a jury in Judge Clemens's court, chanced, by his decision in a case, to offend his brother-in-law, Jim McDonald, otherwise known as "Fighting Mac." This terror of the village lay in wait at the courthouse door until Snyder appeared, and then pounced upon him. Sam screwed up his face till it looked like the hideous countenance of McDonald as he strove with ever-increasing fury to get hold of Snyder, and then in an instant changed to the scared look on Snyder's face as he fled from him. The boys were away at his assistant with a pepper box (revolver). Then the young mimic showed how his "dad" looked when he ran out of office and, James Whitcomb Riley, commanded the peace. But "Fighting Mac" had no respect for the court.

"Then," said Sam, "my dad picked up a stone cutter's mallet and he just took it this way in his hand and hit old Snyder square in the middle of the forehead and he dropped like a beef."

In that crowd of boys who listened with interest to Sam's story, there was one who bore the honorable name of Napoleon Bonaparte Vane, "Poley," as he was called, was the only son of a worthy man who kept the Western Star tavern, and the two boys often played circus in an unoccupied room back of the office.

Sam and the Tavern Keeper's Boots.

One afternoon, when they had tired of playing, Sam became interested in old Mr. Vane's Sunday boots which he found in the corner of the room. The boots were "elegant," having broad turn-up toes and tips of flaming red Morocco, and Poley proudly informed his friend that they cost ten silver dollars. Mark was charmed with them and vowed he would have a pair just like them as soon as he could raise the money. He looked at them from every point of view, felt them inside and out and fairly hugged them as though they were a pair of babies. Then standing there in the middle of the room, he gazed wistfully at them. At length a bright idea struck him.

"Poley," he exclaimed, "I'll bet you a play-suit I can put them boots on over my shoes."

"I'll bet you," returned his companion, "and Sam set to work. By dint of much tugging, twisting, perspiring and swearing he succeeded in landing his shoes squarely inside the much admired boots. Then he strutted proudly about the room. But when he essayed to pull off the boots the unanticipated consequences of his work confronted him. The shoes seemed to have grown solidly to the boots. Tug and pull as he would, he could not move them. "Poley" came to his assistance and together they labored, but the boots moved not. At length Sam sank back in the cor-

ner, faint with exhaustion and despair, and gasped feebly.

Poley, just, took your knife and split them down the front."

This suggestion was carried into effect in an instant and the two young scapegraces separated, vowing eternal silence. Long did Mr. Vane search for the vandal who had ruined his Sunday boots, but the boys kept their secret well.

At the time when Samuel Clemens left school and entered the printing office of The Hannibal Journal he was a rather thick set boy of twelve, with bright, keen eyes, a head of auburn curls and an exceedingly freckled face. Nature seemed to have created this boy "just for fun."

Almost every word, act or gesture partook of the ludicrous. His shambles, tired gait and his drawing speech that many a fancy to be assumed for effect were as much a characteristic of the boy as they are of the man. His mother used often to twit him about "talking long."

Mark Twain's earliest literary productions were published in 1831 in The Hannibal Weekly Journal, most of them appearing during the absence of his brother. His ode to commemorate the "bleeding" of a case of type on the very day before the paper was to be issued, told graphically though rather unpoetically of the consternation and woe that reigned in The Journal's sanctum. The verses appeared

"Every man, woman and child of the 12,786,514 poets, male, female and intransitive, wants the job and will wait or curse if somebody else gets it. The competition will be so keen that it has been suggested to Mr. Miner that the poet laureate should be made an elective instead of an appointive officer; and the suggestion stands on solid feet of common sense. It is fair to the poet laureate, and it is fair to the unhappy head of the 12,786,513 poets, all erupting into volcanic verse denouncing him. I think, myself, that it might be better to let the poet laureate be elected by an electoral college of properly qualified poets, instead of directly by the people. The great poetry trusts like The Century, Harper's, Scribner's and Mr. Briggs's add their names to the list. The poet laureate will have too much influence in the popular election of a poet. There can be little, if any, doubt that the most popular poet in the United States is Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, and as Mr. Miner does not propose to insist that the poet laureate's compositions shall be in English, Mr. Riley will not only be eligible, but will enter the contest with the solid support of Indiana and at least twenty-two other states. He will not get New York, however, at least not on the early balloting. New York, always true to her motto, 'I will enter the contest with the solid support of literary education,' will present the name of her favorite poet, the Shakespeare of Franklin Square, Mr. Will Carleton. Mr. Carleton, who, after all, is not a poet, but a man of letters, is already at work on a paper in which he demonstrates by the severest arithmetical and algebraic processes that the amount of money that can be made by Mr. Carleton's immortal ballad called 'Over the Hill to the Poorhouse,' is more than equivalent to the combined water supplies of London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Cohoes."

"With the seventy-two votes of New York, Mr. Carleton cannot fail to be an impressive figure and candidate; and he is sure to have New York, although the anti-snapper or mug-jump element in North Union square is said to be intriguing for the election of Mr. Gilman, and although there is considerable activity in Williamsburgh and the upper west side of this city in behalf of Mrs. Ella Feiler Wilcox. In Aurora, too, Mr. Peregrine Popp and his fellow luminaries of The Philistine are working against Mr. Carleton. Their man is Mr. Stephen Crane, the wild rider of Boston, and a young gentleman uncomely in all the branches. Royal sets, blankety-blank verse in prose, and miscellaneous blood. Mr. Crane will undoubtedly divide the Massachusetts vote with Nathaniel Hawthorne, the translator from the Russian and author of the celebrated lines:

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"Georgia and the south generally will favor Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta, and I am inclined to think he is the best man for the job after all. For Mr. Miner's part, the statistics of the United States, required to be compiled with before an association of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

Now, therefore, I, James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5108 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of January, 1896.

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Trial of the Insurance Men.

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the paint and the name of John Briggs's sweetheart, while the other boat had been unpainted and scrawled with girls' names in red and chalk from prow to stern. The older boys loudly protested their innocence of theft, yet they were able to give no satisfactory account of the origin of the Laticia.

STANTON FOR LAUREATE.

When All the Qualifications Are Considered He Is Awarded the Palm.

The southern, whose effusions serve to make Town Topics the most readable paper of its kind in America, has been discussing the merits of the various American poets in view of laureateship possibilities. "I understand," he writes, "that Congressman Henry Clay Miner, always anxious to promote the intellectual good of the community and to represent worthily the best thought and aspiration of the Bowery, has been moved by the discussion caused by the appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as special verse maker to his majesty the queen, to revive the old proposition that the United States shall have a poet laureate, after a thorough civil service examination by a commission of forty experts, and be confirmed by the senate. The compensation will be nominal, \$500 and a butt of New England rum, but the honor will be enormous. Mr. Miner's valet is working twenty-three hours a day in a hopeless endeavor to open and sort the letters which the 12,786,514 poetry makers in the country are sending Mr. Miner in regard to the office which he proposes to have created. I fear there will be heart-burnings to the extent of a big fire if Mr. Miner's scheme for honoring literature and having the events of our history sung officially is carried out."

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Treasury Department.
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 13, 1896.
Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5108 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

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119 Hapeville. 6:00 am. 120 Savannah. 6:00 am.
120 Savannah. 6:00 am. 119 Hapeville. 6:00 am.

Western and Atlantic
No. ARRIVE FROM: No. DEPART TO:
21 Nashville. 7:00 am. 22 Nashville. 7:00 am.
22 Nashville. 7:00 am. 21 Nashville. 7:00 am.
23 Nashville. 7:00 am. 24 Nashville. 7:00 am.
24 Nashville. 7:0

To be Followed by

THE BELLS.

thias (his original part).. Henry Irving
the sale of seats will begin on Monday,
January 20th, at the box office of the
and opera house.

COOK REMEDY CO.

SYPHILIS

Primary, Secondary or Ter-
tiary Syphilis permanently
cured in 15 to 30 days. You
for the same price under same
warranty if you prefer to come here we will con-
to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no
charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mer-
cury, you will not harm and still have scabs and
Painless Warts in mouth, Sores Throat,
Ulcers, Pains in the Back, Dropsy, Eruptions
of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling
out, and all the other symptoms of SYPHILIS
it is this Syphilis we cure. We solicit the most
difficult cases and guarantee the worst cases
cured. We cannot cure. Syphilis has always
been cured. Sifted capital behind our treatment.
A absolute proof of our success on applica-
tion. Write for our circulars to
Cook Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO.

— A GOOD COFFEE MILL —
HELPS TO MAKE GOOD
COFFEE, (CAST IRON
BEST, 75¢
KING HARDWARE &
50 Whitehall Street



SATZKY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

11 East Alabama Street,

I will close out my stock of F
and Winter Goods at a great d
duction for the next thirty da
Come and see me.

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas BLOOD PURIFIER
“CURE DLOOD”

Trade Mark Registered.

PREPARED WITH THE HEALING WATERS OF
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS,
 Under Grant from the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The formula used in its preparation is the one that has proved most successful in the treatment of BLOOD DIFFICULTIES at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and has received the endorsement of leading Physicians there.

SPECIALLY PREPARED
 AT
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
 BY
HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL CO.

All Druggists.

One Dollar.

Send for descriptive Pamphlet.

BILLUPS & CO.
 SOLE AGENTS
 26 CANTREY ST.
NEW YORK

TO MEASURE CROOKS Many Customers
Took advantage of our
Bertillon's System of Identification of
CUT on
Crooks Becoming Popular. **Canned Goods.**

SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENTS

The System Adopted by Police Departments in Place of the Old Photographic Process.

The Bertillon system for the identification of criminals is coming in for a good deal of consideration throughout the country. Many of the principal police departments have adopted the system, and it appears to be the best.

the past week and laid in a supply of goods. We will continue to offer a large stock of

Exposition Bargains
till sold.
Remember they are all

Goods of the Highest Grade
C. I. Kammer Grocery

years from accounts that it is working successfully wherever tried.

The system is said to be the best ever invented for the work of identifying criminals and it may soon be in general use throughout the country. The American police have been told of the system so far, but it may not be far off when it will be in vogue here. The adoption of the system practically does away with the old photographic rogues' gallery plan of identification.

The Bertillon system is a scientific plan of measurement of the human body. It is claimed that by accurate measurement of the body it can be identified positively in years to come, no matter what

similarity his body bears to others. The system is said to be perfect in its workings, never failing to give the identification of a criminal when his French measurements are properly taken.

The system is of French origin and to the world-famed Paris police are said to owe much of their success in the apprehension of criminals. The system has been in vogue there many years and the French police are said to be able to identify a criminal by his measurements.

try any criminal that has been arrested there since the adoption of the Bertillon system in a moment's time, notwithstanding that in the Paris office something like 150,000 measurements have been recorded since the adoption of the system.

The United States army has adopted the

system and it is also the only one authorized by that department. It has been given several trials and is highly recommended by the officers of the army and navy. It is the only one known to adapt to the system. Chicago has been using it for some time. Other large cities are experimenting with the Bertillon plan will soon be in wide use. The plan was explained to the New York police commissioners and the chief of police and they declared that the police department

The measurements of a criminal are made and noted on a descriptive card which is numbered and filed. By a scientific indexing of the cards any one can be selected in an instant and in much less time than is required to search through a rogues' gallery for photographs of criminals.

males. The system makes three grand divisions of bony lengths in the human body—the small, the medium and the great. Eleven measurements are taken—the two diameters of the head, length and breadth; the length of the middle finger, the length of the foot, the length from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, the length of the little finger, the distance

between the extremities of the right and left middle fingers when the arms are stretched out sideways from the body, the height, the height of the trunk when an individual is seated and the diameters of the ear.

That a more perfect system for the identification of crooks and thieves is needed.

ed is admitted by the police officials and they are looking to the Bertillon plan to solve the problem. The system of photography is by no means perfect, although very useful. It is argued that by the system of measurement a man can be identified forever, for the reason that the limbs measured do not change or alter in length

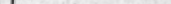
or beath if the subject is developed at the time of taking.

HAS "FOUND HERSELF."

The Cruiser Baltimore Behaved Well in a Storm Off Japan.

TRUNKS.

NEW AUTOMATIC PATENT



San Francisco, Cal., January 19.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, Captain B. D. Day, arrived this morning in eight days from Honolulu. Although considerable repairs were effected at the Hawaiian port the vessel still shows scars of the typhoon which struck her off the coast of Hawaii.

"I can report that the Baltimore never once failed us and all through the storms she behaved like a staunch ship, as she is. We did not take the guns from the turret for one hour."

rets, as the Honolulu reported, as we have no turrets, and no big guns could have been moved with the ship jumping around in the terrible seas. The buoyancy of the cruiser is perfect, and I consider that the gales were an excellent test of her seaworthiness, through which she behaved

The Charges Against Mrs. Wolff.
Editor Constitution—In the Printed report of investigation and charge of cruelty to

L. LIDDEMAN,
Atlanta Trunk Factory, 23 White
Branch Store at Railroad Crossi

I have reason to know that Mrs. Wolfe does not, in theory or practice, uphold the use of the rod. Are we to conclude that these wayward girls are to be subjected to such discipline in the future?

Atlanta has enough sins to bear. Let us not add our present practice upon boys—the use of the rod—upon girls, however

re. Dougherty, who was in the street machine shop Saturday noon and who is lying at the Grady hospital, is doing well and will be able to get out soon. He was shaken up by his falling getting caught in some machine.

Nearly One Hundred Years

weak-doing and friendless they may be.
This committee should have been composed of women. Mrs. Wolfe and her co-workers need protection from enemies who accuse, but from friends who uphold.

WILLIAM RILEY BOYD,
Actor Injured.

A Child's Death.
Gladys, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliot, died yesterday afternoon a home of her parents, 53 Kely street, remains will be buried at Bowden S tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

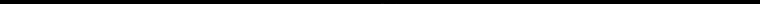
The prize box of the Japanese performance was opened Saturday night at the Columbia, and many prizes were not called for. All coupon holders are requested to come up to the Columbia and see the numbers called for.

A few houses and goods are yet left at the sale, and must be sold out.

Mrs. George Deithl Dead.

Mrs. George Deithl, nee Miss Holm died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the residence of Mrs. Caldwell, 41 street, after a lingering illness. The remains were carried to the home of Th.

ne Japanese village. The funeral will occur from the Church of immaculate Conception. The time of funeral is not yet known, but will be announced in the morning.



New Styles and Shapes in Visiting

Cards and Wedding Invitations.

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are introducing some new shapes in stationery which are becoming very popular with those who desire "the very latest." The high of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly. The reputation of this house for the manufacture of the stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very moderate.

fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal "b.&b." & bickart

fine whiskeys. marietta and forsyth sts. hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. M. W. WOODLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.

In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., are Masters of their Profession; don't let a disease of the flesh be to, not necessary. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 25 Marietta St., Room 209 North Cor. Building, Cor. Marietta & Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 M., 2 to 6 P., 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays: 10 to 12 M.

The Atlanta Constitution Almanac

—AND—

WEATHER FORECASTS

FOR 1896.

Issued quarterly during the year. Price 25c.

THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.

500 Pages. 10,000 Facts. 1,000 Topics.

An Encyclopedic volume of Agricultural, Official, Statistical, Historical, Political and General Information, compiled for the every-day use of every-day people.

PUT IT ON THE LIST OF THINGS

YOU NEED.

Weather forecasts for the year 1896 by Professor Charles H. Lillingstone, son-in-law, pupil and assistant to the late Professor John H. Tice, the admitted discoverer of the electro-planetary system, upon which weather forecasts are made.

For sale by city news dealers.

MARIAN HOLAND
COFFEE POT
MAKES GOOD
COFFEE, 90¢ UP
KING HARDWARE CO.

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE

ROLER

TRAY

TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised.

G. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.

TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,

97 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

and Richmond Va.

Excelsior Boiler Compound

"DRY POWDER" for

Locomotive & Stationary Boilers

Easiest to Handle.

Good Results.

Adapted to GRADES OF WATER.

M. SCHERMIDT, HOBOKEN, N. J.

99 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DOWN TO WACROSS

Governor Atkinson and His Staff Have

Gone for a Few Days.

THERE THEY WILL THIS DAY

Observe the Birthday of General Rob-

E. Lee—Those Who Com-

pose the Party.

On the southward-bound Southern train

leaving Atlanta at 10:15 o'clock last night

were Governor Atkinson, Private Secretary

Callaway and several other members of the

governor's staff.

The governor and his colonels were bound

for Wacross where today they will help

in the exercises to be held there in com-

memoration of General Robert E. Lee.

The party will be swelled along the way

with other members of the staff besides

those who left Atlanta and by the time

it arrives at Wacross this morning at 7

o'clock it will consist of the governor, his

private secretary and a dozen of his

colonels.

At McDonough two colonels joined the

crowd. They were Colonels Douglas Gles-

ner and John Boyd, who went over to

McDonough from Griffin. At Macon the

party will be augmented by several and

along the way colonels will join the party

of colonels as they go on to Wacross.

Waycross will be full of people today

and full of the inspiration of Lee.

Prominent members of the state will

of the soldier's great deeds and the heart

of the confederate veterans will overrun

with the love of the memory of the great

man whose birthday they are celebrating.

Waycross some time ago decided that

she would celebrate the birthday of Gen-

eral Robert E. Lee and it was decided

at the same time that it should not be only

a local affair, but should be an affair of

the state.

A committee of the most public-inter-

ested citizens was appointed and it has

arranged for today a celebration of Lee's

birthday in a grand style. The military

of south Georgia will be there to partici-

pate in the celebration. Governor Atkin-

son, Judge Sweet and other speakers will

make appropriate addresses and the cele-

bration will be one of the biggest of its

kind ever held in the state. The speaking

will occur in the forenoon. There will be

a review of the military about noon and

other kinds of celebrating in the after-

noon.

Military companies from Savannah, Dal-

ton, Waycross, Americus and Brunswick

will be there.

Tonight a reception will be held in honor

of Governor Atkinson and his colonels.

Big arrangements have been completed at

the Phoenix hotel and the reception will be

a notable one.

The governor and party will reach Way-

cross this morning at 7 o'clock and will

return to Atlanta on Tuesday morning.

THE STATE OF THE FAIR.

Ohio Is Known by That Appellation,

But Others Come from There.

Everybody calls him "Jake," and yet a

guileless young woman who met him tells

me she is sure he must be Irish. Jake

Rosenthal—think of that! I presume she

meant, however, that his scintillant wit, his

brilliance in conversation, was of the char-

acter generally attributed to the Irish race

—if that's it, I agree with her. And when

a Rosenthal succeeds in making the rest

of the world believe he is French—well,

for two years I don't believe there is

much in a name after all.

This particular Rosenthal, my friend and

not the Jacques St. Cere, is one of the best

known men connected with the theatrical

country. He was the original Dick

Deadeye in the first juvenile "Pinafore"

troupe, and my opinion is that first "Pina-

fore" antedates the food by several years.

He soon drifted into the business and

now is the representative of Klaw & Erlanger, plotting their big attractions this

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Max Klaw belongs to Louisville, Ky.,

which is Ohio's sister state. He was a

member of the bar and a journalist when

in the Falls City, which now claims Frank

McKee. The firm of Klaw & Erlanger oc-

cupy the spacious Holland building on

Broadway and Broadway streets. On en-

tering one is reminded of a stock exchange.

In the course of a day many an important

theatrical deal is consummated in their

busy offices.

Among the other managers claimed by

the Buckeye state is John R. Rogers,

known as "Yours Merriely," who advertised

Minnie Palmer's Stockings and drew in

houses. He and John Rogers, other

the customary notice to quit, and they are

now "Yours Merriely." Rogers has a big

success at the standard theater, New York, in

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," which

Minnie, who cannot sew, is going to marry

a duke and retire from the stage. Dully

for Minnie!

Poor Johnny Russell, who gave us "The

City Directory," with all the great vau-

deville stars, and is now in Bloomington,

belongs to Cincinnati.

Julia Marlowe, while not a native of Cin-

cinnati, was brought up in that city, and

land, by her parents when she was a mer-

chid. To Cincinnati belongs the credit of

of the world's greatest actress, Mrs. J. E.

Down, a sister-in-law of the late R. E. J.

Miles, taught her all she knew, and Bob

Miles cost many a theatrical success.

her. Like all good people from Ohio,

she finally got there, and is looked upon

today as one of the great actresses and

much sought after by managers.

Pauline Hall was once a ballet girl in

the stock company of the Grand Opera

house, Cincinnati, when Edwin Price, who

is now successfully managing "1900" at

the great Chicago circus, Pauline

rode in the chariot races. Becoming tired

of the circus life, she went to New York

and in a short time was looked upon as

the queen of comic opera and burlesque.

Joseph Haworth, the Grand Opera

house, Cincinnati, when Edwin Price, who

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and in a short time was looked upon as

A Powerful

Sale

That is what is going on at

this store. On handsome and

elegant, fresh and stylish

Suits and Overcoats for men

and boys we save you about

half the regular retail prices.

Suits and Overcoats for men

and boys we save you about

half the regular retail prices.

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